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MESSAGE

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OF

JOHN M. THAYER,

GOVERNOR,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1889.

OMAHA, NEB.:
GIBSON, MILLER & RICHARDSON, PRINTERS.
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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Under the blessings of Divine Providence you are permitted to meet in the twenty-first session of the legislature of the state of Nebraska. It is a subject of congratulation that you meet under such favorable auspices. During the year that has drawn to a close general health and prosperity have prevailed. The labors of the husbandman have been followed with bountiful crops; and on every side there are evidences of general contentment and satisfaction. The excitement of our national quadrennial election has ceased, to be succeeded, we may safely assume, by a healthy confidence in permanent public policies, which shall guard and foster American industries and American labor. Under the influence of fixed systems it is reasonable to anticipate a new impetus to be given to the various branches of business pursuits, to be followed by a degree of improvement in all our material interests not hitherto reached.

The constitution makes it the duty of the executive at the opening of each biennial session of the legislature to furnish a statement of the condition of our public affairs, and to recommend the adoption of such measures as, in his judgment, will best subserve the interests of the state and promote the public welfare.

FINANCES.

Your attention is invited to the reports of the treasurer of the state and of the auditor of public accounts, which will give you a clear idea of the financial affairs of the commonwealth. The treasurer is the general receiver and disburser of all the public funds, while the auditor is the general accountant of the state. The reports of these officers contain complete and most valuable information in regard to the finances, which are, of course, of deepest interest to all the people.

It will be your duty to give to them an exhaustive examination. I believe the financial condition of the state to be highly satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

Balance in treasury November 30, 1886.....	$944,352.76
Receipts December 1, 1886, to November 30, 1888..	4,236,528.94
Total receipts.....	5,180,881.70
Dusbursements December 1, 1886, to November 30, 1888.....	4,244,582.89
Balance in treasury November 30, 1888.....	936,298.72
Receipts during the fiscal term to November 30, 1888	4,236,528.94
State tax received from counties.....	2,287,093.43
Revenue from land and other sources..	1,681,136.45
Transfers from other funds.....	268,299.06
Disbursements during the same time.....	4,244,582.98
Legislative approprations, warrants redeemed....	2,280,966.55
School fund apportionment, warrants redeemed.....	1,090,625.18
Bonds purchased and miscellaneous.....	604,692.19

Transferred to other funds	$268,299.06
Disbursements greater than receipts	8,054.04
Balance in treasury November 30, 1886	944,352.76
Balance in treasury November 30, 1888	936,298,72

BALANCES NOVEMBER 30, 1888,

of the various funds on hand in the office of state treasurer:

General	$6,444.29
Sinking	181,681.41
School—permanent	270,663.79
School—temporary	262,079.58
University—permanent	7,198.14
University—temporary	50,129.65
Agricultural college endowment	9,504.52
Penitentiary	———
State bonds	———
Insane hospital	127,436.62
Normal building	———
Normal endowment	6,235.65
Normal interest	734.51
Normal library	1,624.32
State library	4,100.00
University library	1,385.00
State funding	———
Capitol building	1,455.67
Reform school building	———
Institution for feeble minded	557.57
Live stock indemnity	1,003,10
Saline land lease	———
Saline land stock yard	1,150,39
Saline	3,228.34

Interest charged county treasurers	———
Capitol sale of state lots	$186.17
Total	$936,298.72

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the state in 1887 was $160,506,266.25, being an increase of $16,573,695.74 as compared with the assessment of 1886.

The assessment of 1888 gave the value of the property of the state for the purposes of taxation as $176,012,820.45, giving a total increase for two years of $32,080,249.94. The rate of taxation for state purposes for the year 1887 was eight and one-eighth mills, and for the year 1888 seven and one-half mills on each dollar valuation, and there has been collected during that time the sum of $2,286,931.39, distributed as follows:

General fund	$1,427,923.44
Sinking fund	168,355.06
School fund	280,972.58
University fund	110,179.74
Penitentiary fund	684.56
State bond fund	46.48
Capitol building fund	180,794.92
Reform school building fund	36,294.52
Normal building fund	71.58
Institute for feeble minded fund	35,584.32
Live stock indemnity fund	46,024.19
Total	$2,286,931.39

The levy of 1887 will yield the following amounts:

General fund, 4.9 mills	$793,434.85
Sinking fund, four-eighths mill	90,896.55

School fund, one mill	160,506.26
University fund, three-eighths mill	60,189.72
Capitol fund, six-eighths mill	120,379.44
Reform school fund, one-eighth mill	20,063.24
Institute for feeble minded fund, one-eighth mill	20,063.24
Live stock indemnity fund, two-eighths mill	40,126.48
Total	$1,305,659.78

The levy of 1888 will yield the following amounts:

General fund, 4 95-100 mills	$871,668.63
Sinking fund, one-sixth mill	27,596.49
School fund, four-fifths mill	140,601.87
University fund, three-eighths mill	66,004.80
Capitol fund, six-eighths mill	132,009.60
Reform school fund, one-eighth mill	22,001,60
Institute feeble minded fund, one-eighth mill	22,001.60
Live stock indemnity fund, two-eighths mill	44,003.20
Total	$1,325,887.79

Appropriations asked for the operating expenses of the state government to March 31, 1891, and for additional improvements as estimated by the head of respective departments, or the state auditor, and by the heads of public institutions, are as follows:

Legislatative expenses, 21st session	$180,000.00
Governor's office	18,800.00
Adjutant general	63,200.00
Commissioner of labor	4,200.00
Secretary of state	19,100.00
Auditor of public accounts	31,100.00
Treasurer	12.600.00
Superintendent of public instruction	18,325.00

Attorney general	$12,500.00
Commissioner of public lands and buildings	30,050.00
Board of public lands and buildings	65,840.00
Board of educational lands and funds	8,326.00
Board of purchase and supplies	300,00
Supreme court	46,910.00
State library	16,000.00
District court	162,319.70
Normal school	65,100.00
Penitentiary	127,728.00
Hospital for insane, Lincoln	323,900.00
Hospital for insane, Norfolk	170,961.42
Asylum for insane, Hastings	147,650.00
Industrial school	215,398.00
Institute for blind	43,600.00
Institute for deaf and dumb	73,150.00
Home for friendless	56,500.00
Industrial home	53,449.00
Soldiers' and sailors' home	189,500.00
Institute for feeble minded	146,882.95
Live stock sanitary commission	85,700.00
State board of transportation	19,450.00
Fish commission	16,000.00
State board of pharmacy	704.50
State university	225,000.00
Miscellaneous	240,050.00
Total	$2,890,294.57

Items in detail will be found in report of auditor.

This as compared with the estimates of two years ago, is an increase of $846,725.84. This increase is easily accounted for when we consider the growth of the state, new institutions, etc., etc.,

These estimates cover the furnishing and the running expenses for the next two years of the new institutions created by the legislation of two years ago, and for the new buildings now asked for.

DESIRE OF COUNTIES TO ESCAPE STATE TAXATION—ONE FUND FOR COUNTY AND STATE.

Under our present laws governing assessment of property for taxation, in my opinion, there is just cause for complaint, and in a majority of cases the trouble arises with the desire on the part of the counties to escape as nearly as possible taxation for state purposes. The auditor, whose duty by law, is to make such recommendations as he may see fit for securing uniformity and efficiency in the levying and collecting of taxes, has recommended that the law be so amended that instead of levying a state tax to be extended upon the tax list of a county, a certain sum obtained by proportion after an equalization of property values has been made by the state board of assessment be certified to the different counties and paid into the state treasury in quarterly payments.

That for the support of both county and state there be but one fund. This recommendation, it seems to me, is a step in the right direction to simplify the work and entirely do away with the strife to escape taxation. The assessed valuation of all property in the state for the year 1888 was $176,012,820.45, while if the property had been assessed in its true value this amount would have been ten times as large.

The auditor in his report shows a large increase of insurance business in his office, and recommends an additional deputy to take charge of that business. In my opinion the recommendation is a good one, and I trust the same will meet with your approval.

AMOUNTS PAID TO THE STATE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

I have received from the treasury of the United States two drafts, one for $27,086.67, the other $19,034.59, which were paid over to the state treasurer and for which I hold his receipts. These funds were found to be due the state for the five per cent. of the sales of the public lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the secretary of the state presents a comprehensive showing of the business and labors of his department during the two years. It gives a succinct history of all the institutions of the state, the cost of the buildings, the value of the lot occupied by them and a mass of valuable information which is thus placed within the reach of every citizen who takes an interest in whatever concerns the welfare and honor of the state. It furnishes conclusive evidence of the wonderful developement of material interests and the remarkable progress and enlargement of all business enterprises.

As an evidence of the rapid increase of business in his office it may be stated that there were recorded in 1885 and 1886, 271 articles of incorporation, while in 1887 and 1888 there were recorded 516. Total number of bonds recorded in 1885 and 1886, 2,258. In 1887 and 1888, 4,866; number of notarial commissions issued in 1885 and 1886, 1,569; number issued in 1887 and 1888, 2,224. There were recorded in his office 200 more pages of written matter in the last two years than in the previous fourteen years. These facts illustrate the increase of business in all public offices. The report gives average cost per week of the inmates of all our state institutions, it

recommends that a property account be kept by every officer of furniture and supplies in his custody, which shall be inventoried to his successor and receipts taken from him. It also recommends that provision be made for the sale of all abandoned property or which has become apparently useless. I concur in these recommendations.

PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

The report of the commissioner of public lands and buildings furnishes a large amount of valuable information in regard to the different institutions and properties of the state, especially in regard to the school lands and funds. The tabulated statement shows that the number of acres granted and confirmed to the state for educational purposes is 2,834,398 acres; 162,051.66 have been deeded, leaving a balance of 2,722,346.34 acres, the title to which is yet vested in the state. There are now under contract of sale 639,454.16 acres, and under lease contract, 1,427,460.19 acres, and 655,431.99 acres that have not yet been leased or sold. The increase in the permanent school fund in the last two years has been about 13 4-5 per cent. There is now invested in United States securities and registered county bonds the sum of $1,807,142.35; unpaid principal on sales, $4,432,048,51, and cash on hand in the treasury, $293,602.10, making a grand total of the permanent fund of $6,532,792.96.

Pursuant to an act of the legislature approved March 31, 1887, the board of educational lands ordered a reappraisement of the unsold educational lands in about thirty counties. From the returns received a marked increase in value is shown being more than double that of former appraisement.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of this officer furnishes a statement of the business transacted in his department during the past two years. Sixty cases have been heard before the supreme court in which the state appeared as plaintiff or defendant.

The attorney general in his report asks me to call the attention of the legislature to the great injury that would result to the people of Nebraska should the bill now pending in congress become a law (meaning the bill providing for an extension of the time of the payment of the debt now due the government from the Union Pacific railway company), and to ask that our senators and representatives in congress be requested to oppose such a bill.

He furthermore says: "The only fair method of solving this great Union Pacific problem is to declare the road insolvent and to order the same sold for cash, and the state could control it."

After discussing the matter further, he says: "I have challenged your attention to the above facts for the purpose of having you inaugurate some method to determine this much vexed question, and if through our executive and legislative departments our congressmen can be made to act in behalf of the state of Nebraska, the day is not far distant when the whole railroad problem will be settled in this state the same as in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other states."

It will thus be seen that the attorney general asked me to inaugurate a method by which this whole vexed question can be determined, while he had just previously declared the sale of the road by the government to the highest bidder for cash to be the only fair method of solving this great Union Pacific problem. I am frank to admit that I am not equal to the task of adjudicating this controversy, which has vexed the statesman-

ship of congress and the country for several years. It may be easily settled on paper—it may be readily disposed of by the dash of the pen—it may be laid to rest by a simple assertion, but when it comes to a practical, permanent adjustment of the matter, it is more than probable that very grave difficulties may confront those who attempt the settlement. What becomes of the first mortgage bonds? Who liquidates the first indebtedness? It must be borne in mind that the government holds only the second lien upon the road and its franchises. If the government should pay off, or should assume the prior indebtedness, it would undoubtedly find itself far more deeply involved than before, for this indebtedness, both principal and interest, must now amount to more than $50,000,000.

I submit this matter to your honorable body without making the recommendation proposed, for the reason that I am not clear that the extreme measures advocated by him are the ones to afford the necessary relief; but on the contrary I fear more disastrous consequences to the government if they should be adopted. My own judgment is adverse to such a recommendation. Furthermore, congress has the supreme and only control of the whole subject, and at this very time that body has it under consideration.

In the discussion of this question, I divest myself of all partiality, friendship, prejudice and hostility, seeking neither applause or evading condemnation. But while declining to concur in these recommendations to you, I distinctly assert that the Union Pacific railway and every other railway and corporation doing business in this state must be subject to the constitution and laws of this state. No corporation can rise above the jurisdiction of the state in which it transacts business. The Union Pacific cannot claim that it is a foreign corporation chartered by congress and therefore exempt from the operations of state laws, and yet claim the right of eminent domain in the state and the protection of its laws. This view

is sustained by the decision of the supreme court of the United States in volume 8, Otto's reports, page 619, Railroad Company vs. Peniston, which says "that the company is not a mere creature of the United States, but that while it owes duties to the government, the performance of which may in a proper case be enforced, it is still a private corporation, the same as other railroad companies, and, like them, subject to the laws of taxation and the other laws of the states in which the road lies, so far as they do not destroy its usefulness as an instrument for government purposes." Sustained by this decision, I am utterly averse to any action of ours which shall concede the absence of jurisdiction on the part of the state. That policy should be adopted and vigorously pursued in connection with this road which will best promote and protect the rights and interests of the government and the people. The kind of settlement which the Union Pacific makes with the government does not interest the people of Nebraska nearly as much as the question of lower and reasonable rates.

In the bill now before congress, known as the Pacific railroad funding bill (for extending the time of payment) to which reference has already been made, there is a provision subjecting the company to the power of the states through which the road runs in respect of state legislation and control, affirming the decision above quoted. And yet your interposition is sought to aid in defeating that measure.

In regard to our delegation in congress I have this to say, that I have always found its members ready and anxious to carry out the will of their constituents.

In regard to all railroads in this state, this principle, this right, must be asserted and maintained, namely, that no higher schedule of rates shall exist in Nebraska than prevails in Kansas or Iowa, or other states. The board of transportation now possesses full power. If, however, anything is wanting, it should be given them.

The members of the board should be chosen by the people. I recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the members of the board, three in number, by a direct vote of the people.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The report of the adjutant general will give you full information as to the condition and operations of the national guard since the law providing for its maintenance and increase went into effect on the 1st of July, 1887. Under that act one regiment of infantry was organized and added to the force; also one troop of cavalry; thus forming a brigade consisting of two regiments of infantry, one section of a battery of artillery and one troop of cavalry, the whole numbering 1,200 men.

New uniforms have been purchased for the whole command; also new arms and equipments for all, though a part of the arms were furnished by the general government, and the balance was purchased by the state. These expenditures have largely increased the cost of the national guard for the two years ending the first of July next. Two regiments are now armed with new muskets, and the cavalry are furnished with new equipments, with the exception of carbines.

Reasonable appropriations only are asked for the support of the national guard. It may be stated that the annual expense of the militia in Nebraska is considerably less than in several states which have a less number of inhabitants than Nebraska has.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, an encamp- of a week's duration was held in Lincoln in 1887, and in Wahoo in 1888. These encampments are designed to be, and were, schools of instruction, and the two which have been held certainly proved to be of much advantage to officers and men.

Their whole time was constantly occupied in hard work, in both drill and battalion movements. The command is composed of excellent personnel and material. They are a body of intelligent, energetic and public-spirited young men, and naturally take an interest in seeing the guards raised to a greater degree of proficiency.

That the clamor emanating from certain quarters against the national guards is not the expression of the popular will, is evidenced by the fact that a spirit favorable to the military organization is manifest in every community where companies are located. Applications from more than sixty towns and cities have been made to me, asking for authority to be organized into companies to be admitted into the guards, which have been declined.

The constitution of the United States expressly provides for the organization and use of the militia of the several states, and the constitution of every state in the union also provides for the organization of the militia. These constitutional provisions prove that in the judgment and wisdom of the able men who framed our national constitution, and the constitution of the states, a well trained militia was regarded by them as a necessary safeguard under our form of government. We maintain no standing army, as that term is used by the nations. Our regular army is but the nucleus around which to gather a strong force, in time of war. Our reliance in such an emergency is upon the volunteer soldiery and the more practiced and trained it is the more efficient it will be if its service should be required. The trained militia of the oldest states furnished excellent material in both officers and men for active service when the nation was suddenly confronted with the horrors of civil war in 1861. Congress has aimed to increase and strengthen the militia, as shown by the act passed some three or four years ago doubling the quota of allowance to each state, and by authorizing the detail of offi-

cers of the regular army to act as instructors in the military art, in the universities, colleges and schools of the different states. A nation's surest guarantee against war is in being amply prepared for war, and what is true of a nation is applicable to a state. That state which is best prepared to suppress riot and insurrection is the least likely to be called upon to employ the military arm to sustain the civil authorities, This is economy for the state. The expense of prevention is always far less than the expense of cure,

The military power must ever be in complete subjection to the civil power. It can only be called into requisition as an aid and support to the civil authorities. When that is subverted and overthrown then this reserve force of the state must be employed to reinstate and support the civil authorities and to protect life and property. It may be called out, say the constitution and statutes, "to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, riots and repel invasion." Such emergencies have arisen in all the states. Within a year the governor of the state of Kansas was obliged to put into the field two regiments of state troops to put down an actual war between the adherents of two rival county seats, in which several persons had been slain. The governor of Wisconsin was compelled two years ago to have recourse to the national guard of the state to suppress an anarchistic insurrection. What has occurred may occur again. It cannot be denied that a spirit of anarchy exists in many of our large cities. It finds a lodgment in this state. There is a nest of anarchists in Omaha. It is only kept in subjection by wholesome fear of the law and the power of the state to enforce it. It is fed by demagogism. It is nurtured by those who care naught for the public good. Governed by no correct principles, they flourish best in times of excitement, for their purpose is to create strife, incite disorder, inflame the passions and prejudices of the unreasoning, and thus weaken the safeguards of society. Those who create

and excite mobs are opposed to the existence of any power to suppress them. They would be best satisfied were the restraints of law and order to be overthrown. These men are the pests of society. Some one has tersely written that "if the demagogues were hung there would be no anarchists to hang."

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The ninth annual report of the board of regents of the university presents a concise statement of affairs of this institution, which appears to be in a prosperous condition. It has made rapid growth in every department save in the medical branch, which was suspended in 1887. The number of students has been increasing regularly. The enrollment for the term just closed shows 186 in the colleges, 126 in the preparatory department, and ninety-four in the school of fine arts.

The university stands at the head of the public school system of the state, and should be directly connected with the high and common schools. It has already effected such a connection with twenty-seven high schools in different portions of the state, and graduates from these are admitted to regular standing in the university without further examination, upon the presentation of their diplomas. This relation between the university and the public schools is one which will ultimately prove of great benefit to the state, and to our young men and women, in securing to them the opportunity of preparing themselves for a full university education. The university library contains about 11,000 volumes.

It gives me great pleasure to state my convictions that this institution has, during the last few years, made rapid advancement up to a higher grade and rank among the educational institutions of the country. It is exerting a healthy

influence upon education throughout the state. It an influence which is felt not only for the present, but through all time. All the people of the state must feel an interest in its success and prosperity, and a pride in its good name. It deserves your fostering care, for its advantages are open to all the children of the state.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

In no commonwealth in our union is there a more general interest in education than in our state. The report of the state superintendent of public instruction shows the schools in this state in a very prosperous condition. The total amount contributed for public education for the year just closed reached the sum of $4,057,274.66, an increase of $934,659.84 over the amount of the previous year. The value of school property is reported $5,123,179 for 1888; $4,779,116,22 for 1887, and $3,821,-317 for 1886. The total attendance of pupils has increased from 194,621 in 1887 to 215,389 in 1888. One of the most striking features in the rapid growth in our education is the marvelous increase in our town and city graded schools. In 1886 there were 188 graded and partially graded city and town schools. In 1888, 243 such schools are regularly reported to the state superintendent. These reports should receive careful study; showing as they do for the first time the education afforded, the condition of finances, and the cost per capita of education in the cities and towns. The schools in the rural districts are making commendable progress. A united effort is being made to bring a large per cent. of all children into schools and then give them a systematic course of instruction. There were 73 per cent. of the entire number of school children in the state actually attending school in 1888; in 1887, 70 per cent. attending. Seventy-five counties held teachers' normal institutes during the summer of 1888. These institutes were

attended by 6,488 teachers, who received training and instruction from the best school men to establish a higher, professional standing among teachers, that the schools and pupils may receive corresponding benefits. The condition of our permanent school fund is as follows:

Cash on hand November 30, 1888	$270,663.79
United States bonds	15,000.00
County bonds	1,377,200.00
State funding bonds	326,267.35
Claims in attorney general's hands	5,389.75
Balance due on notes from sale of school bonds	3,953,203.41
Total	$5,947,724.30

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PERU.

No public institution of the state is more deserving of the fostering care of the legislature than the state normal school, located at Peru. Four years ago it was found necessary to enlarge materially the normal school building in order to meet a rapidly increasing attendance, and to give such facilities for the education and the training of teachers as were demanded by the growing importance of our schools. The aggregate attendance for the last two years was 645. There were graduated from the elementary and advanced department 111 teachers, nearly all of whom are now engaged as instructors in the schools of the state. The attendance for 1887 was 458 and for 1888, 492. There are 310 students in the normal classes the present term, besides forty in the training classes whose names do not appear in the catalogue. As the advantages of employing teachers specially trained for their vocation becomes known, the demand for such teachers increases until every part of the state participates directly or indirectly in

these advantages. That the normal school may be prepared to meet these demands and take a foremost rank in the onward movement, I bespeak for it the continued generous patronage of the legislature.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the librarian shows the number of volumes

on hand at date of last report	27,379
Received by exchange, donation, etc	1,861
Supreme court reports	5,500
Total	34,740

Supreme court reports sold and disbursed	5,642
Duplicates and session laws sold and exchanged	87
Law journals and documents sent to other states and public libraries	201
Total	5,930

Volumes on hand	28,810

NEW LIBRARY ROOMS.

The new rooms set apart for the permanent quarters of the library in the main building of the capitol are ready for occupancy, but no appropriation has been made or is yet available from which funds can be drawn to move the library and furnish the rooms as well as those set apart for the supreme court. A sufficient appropriation is asked to cover these expenses.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

The deputy commissioner of labor presents a comprehensive and exhaustive report on the various subjects relating to the aim and purposes for which the bureau was established. His report discusses the following subjects: Rise and progress of the bureau of labor; labor organizations; views of laboring men, strikes, arbitration, manual training, compulsory education, farmers' opinions on needed legislation, prison labor statistics; farms—area, tenure and value of crops, comparative value of farm products, of manufacturing establishments, railroad reports, wages, farmers' reports and statistics. It is to be hoped that the extensive researches made by the deputy commissioner on these various subjects will prove of much benefit in so shaping legislation as to advance the interests of the laboring classes wherever legislation is needed.

ARBITRATION.

Conflicts still arise between employers and employes. In my judgment the establishment of a board of arbitration is the most practicable plan for the settlement of these difficulties and which would be fair and just to the interest of both parties. I therefore recommend the establishment of such a board.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The soldiers' home was completed for the reception of inmates on the 1st of July last and it now has fifty-two. The report of the commandant presents the operations of the home

thus far. It is made a home in realty where old soldiers can live in comfort and tranquility.

It stands to the honor of Nebraska that this state was among the first to establish a home for the soldiers where families are not separated. In order to accommodate families it is proposed to erect cottages on tracts of land of say, two and one-half or five acres, which may be cultivated by raising vegetables, etc., by the soldiers. The plan seems far more preferable than gathering together many families and other inmates in one building. The main building can be occupied by those who have no families. According to the best estimates which can be formed we may calculate on an average of 250 to 300 inmates at the establishment. To accommodate them it will be necessary to add two wings to the present main building, or to erect another main building or two buildings in addition to the cottages. There was donated to the state by the citizens of Grand Island the magnificient gift of 640 acres of land on which to establish the home. The tract of land is equal in value to the original amount appropriated by the legislature. The state thus far, therefore, has been reimbursed for its outlay of $30,000. Liberal appropriations will be needed to enlarge the capacity of the institution and make it commensurate with the demands that will be made upon it. I trust you will deal with it in a liberal spirit. Congress enacted a law at its last session providing for the payment to each state which has a soldiers' home $100 a year for each inmate of that home. This will aid largely in payment of the running expenses of this institution.

The present structure is among the best in the state of our public buildings, and was erected under the immediate supervision of the commandant, Capt. John Hammond, who has organized the institution and has put it on a successful running basis.

NEBRASKA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The report of the superintendent of the Nebraska hospital for the insane will show that there were present December 1, 1886, 374 patients, 227 males and 147 females; that there have been admitted 421 during the two years, 224 males and 197 females; that there have been discharged 403.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	97	71	168
Improved	23	17	40
Unimproved	22	8	30
Eloped	6	..	
Died	32	24	56
Transferred to Norfolk	54	43	97

Whole number under treatment first year.....576

Whole number under treatment second year.....618

Average number daily under treatment for the two years 380⅓

Percentage of recoveries on the whole number admitted in two years was 39.9.

Percentage of deaths on wbole number under treatment first year, 5.38.

Second year, 4.04; for the two years, 4.71.

Highest number in hospital, 414. Remaining in the hospital November 30, 1888, 392; males 214, females 178.

Total expense for maintenance per capita, $243.11 annually, $4.66 weekly.

The report also sets forth the fact that the hospital would be crowded with 300 patients and that there had been present as many as 414 at one time. It will be evident from these statements that even with the most strenuous exertion it must be difficult for the physicians to do full justice, either to the patients or themselves.

The report also shows that the hospital does not possess the facilities for properly classifying patients under treatment, owing to the limited number of wards. It urges strongly the necessity for additional and much smaller wards.

NORFOLK ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The report of the superintendent furnishes a complete history of the affairs of this institution, which was completed and opened for the admission of patients on the 15th day of February, 1888. Pursuant to the provisions of the law, the board of public lands and buildings set aside the following territory to comprise the Norfolk asylum district, to wit., the following counties: Antelope, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Brown, Burt, Cedar Cherry, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Garfield, Greeley, Holt, Keya Paha, Knox, Loup, Madison, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Sheridan, Sioux, Stanton, Thomas, Valley, Washington, Wayne and Wheeler. All inmates of the Nebraska hospital for insane at Lincoln who were originally residents of the above named counties were transferred from Lincoln to Norfolk. On the 15th day of February, 1888, a transfer of ninety-seven patients, fifty-four males and forty-three females, was made from the Nebraska hospital at Lincoln to Norfolk by special train in charge of the superintendent of the Nebraska hospital for the insane. The transfer was safely made and without accident. The total number of patients under treatment since the opening of the hospital has been 149. During the year there have been fifty-two new cases admitted in the Norfolk asylum district. The two new wings provided for by an act of the last legislature have been completed and are now ready for occupancy. When they are furnished these wings will accommodate 120 patients. The Lincoln and Norfolk asylums are now filled to their utmost

capacity. Two wings at Norfolk, and the asylum for incurables at Hastings, which are nearing completion, will relieve the pressure for the present. But it must be borne in mind that after these new buildings are filed there will still be a large number of insane persons in the poor houses and jails throughout the state not yet provided for. There is one satisfactory conclusion in connection with this subject, namely: The proportion of insane in Nebraska is far below that of most of the other states and of other countries. The United States census of 1880 shows that there was one insane to every 545 of population; more recent local statistics indicate that the proportion at present is probably one in 500 or less.

Australia has one in 369.

England has one in 362.

Massachusetts one in 370.

New York one in 380.

California one in 370.

Nebraska, estimated according to the number of our insane and population, one in 1,000. This estimate is made by Dr. Knapp, who has given the subject much attention.

The superintendents of these institutions, the Lincoln and Norfolk asylums, have done all that possibly could be done to meet the constantly increasing demands made upon them to provide for additional patients. And I can say for the satisfaction of relatives and friends of inmates that everything which kindness and intelligence, devoted care and attention, could do for their comfort has been done.

ASYLUM FOR INCURABLES AT HASTINGS.

This building is fast approaching completion; but an appropriation will be necessary for furnishing and fitting it for the reception of patients. As to the amount necessary reference is made to estimates.

INDUSTRIAL HOME AT MILFORD.

This building is nearly ready for use, but an appropriation will be necessary in order to furnish it and prepare it for occupancy.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The institute for the deaf and dumb, located at Omaha, during the last two years has made good progress in the work for which it was organized and is sustained. There have been 150 children cared for and instructed during this period. It is the design of this institute to give its pupils a good common school education; also to instruct each in some handicraft by which he may be enabled to gain a livelihood on leaving school. This institute was the first in the country to introduce what is known as the Aural method of instructing partially deaf children, and was the first in America to establish a separate Auricular department. It will be seen that in the methods of instructing this unfortunate class of our country Nebraska is among the advance guard.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND AT NEBRASKA CITY.

There have been admitted during the biennial year ending November 30, 1888, thirty-one blind children who have for the first time enjoyed the advantages of the institution, and the total enrollment had reached fifty-six. The number present at this date is forty-one. The work in the several departments has steadily progressed and in a satisfactory manner.

The regular school department is organized upon the same general plan, and the course of study pursued is identical to

that of our best public schools. It embraces among the higher branches, algebra, geometry, physics, astronomy, rhetoric and English literature, and is ordinarily completed in nine years.

The report in detail will be found of much interest.

NEBRASKA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED YOUTH.

The report of the superintendent of the institute for feeble minded exhibits the condition and needs of the institution. It was opened for the reception of inmates May 25, 1887, rapidly filling up, until the full capacity of the present building was reached. There are now 143 applicants for admission. The building just completed, and ready to occupy, will accommodate seventy-two boys. This will not increase the capacity of the institution to that extent, however, as the increased number will require more room in the present building for dining rooms, schools, etc. Thus it will be seen that the two buildings already erected will not be sufficient to accomodate those for whom applications have been made up to this time. The number of inmates at present is seventy. The school department has been organized but little more than a year. Three teachers have been employed. The results of the training have been beyond expectation. All show improvement in disposition and deportment. Individual work is necessary for all, and it alone will accomplish any result in the beginning. The methods used are as nearly as possible adapted to the peculiar needs of the child, much prominence being given to object teaching and kindergarten, in connection with physical work, such as gymnastics and calisthenics. The law provides that the most improvable between the ages of five and eighteen shall be given preference over others in admission. The most unfortunate and helpless and those over

eighteen years of age have been practically debarred, being compelled by the crowded condition of the institution to reject all such applications. An asylum department for the care of those persons who are not suitable subjects for the training school should be established in connection with the institution at an early day. There are at least two hundred of this class in the state. They are distributed in county poor houses, and homes made cheerless and in some cases even desolate by reason of the great care necessary for their maintenance, making life a burden to father and mother, and even preventing the education and training of their more fortunate brothers and sisters. The superintendent reports that there are over 700 feeble minded persons of all ages in the state, and now that the institution is in successful operation and its necessity and utility are demonstrated, he asks that a reasonable appropriation be made in order that the institution can be thoroughly effective and useful.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT KEARNEY.

This institution, known as the state reform school until the session of the legislature of 1887, is in a prosperous and healthy condition. It is operated under the open or family system, in contradiction from the congregate or prison system. No high walls or fences, no grated windows or doors to terrify the boy or girl on his or her arrival. Instead of these the school room, the reading room, with its attractions, amusements and abundance of elevated reading, the lighter forms of shop and outdoor work, the play ground, kind words and firm discipline; all indicate a good home and wholesome restraint.

Sufficient and healthy food, such as is characteristic of a well-regulated country household, is provided the inmates, and comfortable clothing, beds, bedding and sleeping apartments are furnished them.

In addition to moral reformation and physical development, each inmate has an opportunity to obtain a common school education. As far as practicable each is required to attend school four hours a day and work the same number of hours. Ample time is further given for recreation, reading and self-improvement. One of the most pressing needs of this institution is a system of work shops in which each inmate of sufficient age and capacity can learn a useful and practical trade. The superintendent in his report, says : "It is the imperative duty of the legislature to give the school facilities for teaching trades. No argument should be required to show that such facilities are badly needed. The organic law contemplated their establishment; the interests of the inmates demand them; the state at large expects them."

There are now in attendance 61 girls and 184 boys, a total of 245. The present attendance shows a net increase of 109 over that of two years ago.

Since the organization of the school but one death has occurred, and this was the result of an accident.

The results of the teachings and training of this school are very commendable. It is safe to assert that 75 per cent. of those honorably discharged are doing well.

From personal visitation and observation, as well as from current reports, I am confident the children are kindly treated and cared for ; that they have a good home and proper influences exerted in their behalf, and that the school is managed in a praiseworthy and beneficient manner. I therefore advise that encouraging support which this responsible character-building work requires.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The report for the home for the friendless shows what has been done by that institution for the last two years.

Number of inmates in home December, 1886	72
Number admitted since December, 1886	375
Total	447
Number of children surrendered to friends	128
Number of children placed in homes	75
Number adults returned to friends	38
Number for whom work was found	35
Number absent to other institutions	11
Number of deaths	44
Total	331
Number now in home	116
Total	447

In this institution the waifs of humanity find comfortable homes, and kind, motherly care. It is conferring a blessing upon the state, and upon humanity. Those in charge are imitating the example of their Divine Master in relieving human suffering. They are gathering in and saving the abondoned; their institution is in reality the home of those who have no home. I trust you will regard it with favorable consideration.

NEBRASKA PENITENTIARY.

The report of the warden of the penitentiary, with the accompanying statistics, present with minute details the affairs and operations of that institution. There have been received into the penitentiary, since it has been established, 1,465 convicts.

Number of those who have been discharged or pardoned, 1,118.

Number of deaths, 9

Leaving in prison November, 30, 1888, 338.

Number in prison December 1, 1886, 328.

Showing an increase of ten in two years.

Number received by commitment during the same two years, ending November, 30th, 1888, 316.

The number discharged in the same time, under the good time act, 269.

Important changes and improvements have been made since the last biennial report. A two-story brick building, 72x 300 feet, has been erected and is now fully occupied by work shops, laundry bath rooms, etc. This building adds largely to the capacity of the working departments of the prison. Other improvements have been made which have resulted in increasing efficiency, comfort and security. Measures should be taken to give a better system of sewerage to the prison.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

The work of the live stock sanitary commission has been quietly and steadily carried on during the two years last past, and the result therefrom, as embodied in the report recently submitted, show a benefit to the farmer and stock raisers of Nebraska not easily calculated. The law creating this board has been proved an excellent one in its general purposes and adaptability to practical work. Stringent measures have been adopted for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever. The report shows that four outbreaks of the latter have occurred during the last two years, but in each case owners had purchased native cattle which had been exposed before shipment into this state. There have been no violations of quarantine rules during this period. The state veterinarian was directed to make an examination of the dairy herds of the state for the purpose of ascertaining if tuberculosis existed; and after thorough and careful work but six cases of that disease was discovered, those being among the cattle in the vicinity of

Omaha. These animals were immediately destroyed and no further developments of the disease have occurred. Two great value cannot be attached to the extirpation of tuberculosis, which is so readily communicated to men through dairy products. No cases of pleuro-pneumonia have developed within the state, as thorough quarantine regulations are in force against all pleuro-pneumonia districts, and little danger need be apprehended. Among contagious and infectious diseases in this state, glanders and farcy in horses and mules is the most widespread and destructive. At the beginning of the work of the board it existed in nearly every county in the state. The fight against its insidious ravages has been, and is still a determined one, and so far successful that at the present time forty counties are reporting no cases. The law, as amended by the last legislature, allowing payment of indemnity of animals destroyed by the state has greatly facilitated the reporting of suspected cases and prevented the secreting of the disease. It has proved a blessing to poor and deserving farmers, many of whom are entirely dependent upon their horses and mules for a means of support, and to whom the payment of this indemnity is a boon, while the state is being relieved of a terrible scourge, dangerous alike to man and beast. Several persons have died of it in the past two years in this state, having contracted it in caring for afflicted animals. Eight hundred and thirty horses and mules have been destroyed by the live stock commission since November 30, 1886, to December 1, 1888. The amount of indemnity allowed for the same was $36,071.50, averaging $43.50 per head. These animals were destroyed in sixty-six counties, showing an immense amount of labor prosecuted in all seasons of the year, and it has only been by the most energetic efforts on the part of the board that such a result can be shown. The work is most satisfactory to the peeple of the state whose interests are directly connected therewith.

The labors of the live stock agents and veterinarains have been arduous and unremitting; they have been sent for by farmers in all sections of the state. The calls for them have been more numerous than they could give attention to. Their services have been most useful and effective.

OIL INSPECTION.

The report of the state oil inspector covers a period of seventeen months. The number of barrels of oil and gasoline inspected was 149,202. Total fees collected $14,920.90.

Salaries and expenses of inspector and deputies for six months, ending December 31, 1887, $4,587.27. Turned over to the state treasurers January 1, 1888, $761.03.

Salaries and expenses of inspector and deputies from January 1, 1888, to December 1, 1888, $8,908.18. Balance on hand December 1, 1888, $723.82.

The work has been done by the inspector and five deputies located in different parts of the state. The law is being regularly enforced throughout the state and is giving general satisfaction.

The inspector recommends that the law be so amended as to prevent the sale of one grade of oil for that of another of higher grade. For instance, there are a number of brands of oils known as "Prime White," "Water White" and "Headlight." The latter commands a higher price in the market than the former. There should be some provision made to protect the consumer from fraud in this way of substituting the cheaper grades for the higher.

He also recommends a change in the law regarding the appointment of deputies similar to the Iowa law, where the state inspector can appoint a suitable number of deputies, and their compensation be regulated according to the amount of business done.

The office is entirely self-supporting, consequently I think the law should be so amended as to give the best service possible for all interested. The result of the operation of this law has been to give the consumer better grades of oil, while all the expense of inspection is borne by the shipper and the price has not been increased.

NEBRASKA FISH COMMISSION.

The doings of the fish commissioners and the operations of the state hatcheries are fully set forth in their detailed report.

The work of the commission has been carried forward during the year 1888 with great success. The total number of young fish, three to six months old, and fish fry produced at the hatcheries during the year ending December 31, 1888, is 17,732,725, against 16,560,100 in the year 1887. All of these fish have been planted in the lakes, ponds and streams of the state. The percentage of loss in transportation has been less than in any former year. The number of each species of fish handled during the year 1888 is as follows: Wall-eyed pike fry, 16,950,000; lake herring fry, 450,000; brook trout fry, 245,000: rainbow trout fry, 50,000; German carp, 34,200; black bass, 3,000; spotted catfish, 525. In addition to the foregoing the commission obtained through the courtesy of Col. McDonald, the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, and the Hon. P. Bartlett of the Illinois fish commission, 60,000 native fishes of the state of Illinois, consisting of bass, rockfish, pike, pickerel, cropies and perch. They were transplanted from Illinois into the interior of Nebraska in two U. S. fish cars of 30,000 each, without loss, and deposited in the waters of the state. These fish were from a few months to a year and over old.

It will be borne in mind that we have an area of territory 200 by 400 miles. That a large part of the waters to be stocked

with valuable food fish lies west of the sixth principle meridian, a distance of 100 to 400 miles from the hatcheries, and too far to admit of the carrying of the young fish safely by the heretofore only method within the reach of the commission, namely, the ordinary tin can by express or by special messenger in the railroad baggage car.

Reliable information from persons to whom young fish have been delivered for stocking streams and ponds, both by letter and in person, afford incontestible evidence of success in this good work. A large number of letters annexed to the report will afford to the skeptical a source of instructive reading upon this subject.

The labors of the commission have been attended with very gratifying success, and they have been of great utility to the people of the commonwealth. Many of our streams have been stocked with various kinds of fish, and they have become an important element of food in the economy of life. Some have stocked ponds for raising fish for the market, and already are reaping a fair reward on their investment.

The fish commissioners deserve encouragement at your hands. They have for years given their time and labors to this work without fee or hope of reward. Their labors have been entirely unselfish and for the public good.

BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION.

The report of the board of transportation shows that at the time of the taking effect of the law creating the board of transportation, July 1, 1887, there were three cases pending before the board of railroad commissioners. Since that date thirty formal complaints have been filed with the board, making a total of thirty-three considered by the board since its creation and until June 30, 1888.

December 20, 1888, five of these cases were still pending and undetermined; four had been dismissed; four had been withdrawn by the complainants, and twenty had been decided in favor of the complainants, and the order of the board in each case has been carried into effect. There have been nearly twice as many informal complaints made in the form of letters which have been considered by the board, and wherever the board has had jurisdiction of the subject matter, it has succeeded in securing a satisfactory adjustment of the differences.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

While railroads are a necessity to the people, the people are a necessity to the railroads. The relations they sustain to each other must be mutual and should be so adjusted that the interests of both would be promoted and protected. Those who invest their means in railroad property have a right to expect a fair return on their investment. Those who labor have the same right to expect a fair reward for their labor, which is their capital invested. Railroads should so adjust their tariffs of charges that farmers, grazers, manufacturers, merchants and all who ship over them can do so and receive a renumerative profit from their business.

The power of the legislature to establish and enforce reasonable charges on the part of common carriers has been fully established by a decision of the supreme court. And that power must be exercised in all cases where the people are subjected to extortionate charges. The rights of the people must be protected. The power that creates is greater than that which is created. The people create and their power is supreme, and they speak through the legislature to the agencies which have been created for exercising their will.

ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION.

Your earnest attention is invited to the necessity for a revision and amendment of the present laws regarding assessment and taxation. That great injustice and inequality prevail under our present system is too apparent to require argument to induce conviction. Furthermore, it gives rise to a false impression and does great injustice to the state. Upon the face it is made to appear that Nebraska sustains the highest taxation of any state in the union save Nevada, which is utterly untrue. The statement is thoroughly deceptive and pernicious, and it results from our exceedingly low rate of assessment. Property in Nebraska is assessed at a smaller valuation than any of the states. To prove the truth of this assertion in regard to four states, for instance, the following table is presented of the assessment value of the principal kinds of property in Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, which at a glance will prove the correctness of my statement:

	Minn.	Kansas.	Iowa.	Neb.
Land, per acre	$ 7.46	$ 4.24	$ 7.98	$ 3.53
Horses	67.30	31.61	31.56	19.67
Cattle	22.21	9.50	10.97	5.53
Mules	63.53	——	36.07	23.01
Hogs	2.47	1.60	1.91	1.07

These figures are taken from official reports of those states and are authentic. You will readily observe that land, horses, cattle, mules and hogs are rated at far less value in Nebraska than in Minnesota, Kansas and Iowa; land at less than one-half what it is in Minnesota and Iowa; horses in Minnesota at more than three times the value of the same animals in our state.

This low assessed valuation explains this apparently high rate of taxation, and also shows the fallacy of the statement that Nebraska is the highest taxed state in the union, but one. The truth is, the rate of taxation here is in reality below what it is in the three states named and in other states. Our tax per capita in 1885, upon the basis of the population as returned by the census of 1880, was $2.47, while the tax per capita for the same year upon the assessed valuation of the three states united which have been selected for comparison was, according to the aggregate amount raised by them, $2.85, against $2.47 in Nebraska. The state census of 1885 showed our population to be 740,645. The amount of taxation for the same year raised for the state purposes was $1,027,018.23. Taking the population for that year and the amount of tax raised as just stated the tax per capita was $1.38⅔. Nebraska has thus been made to suffer from the reputation of being the highest taxed state except one, which reputation rests on an entirely false basis. This wrong must be remedied. This false impression must be removed. The rate of assessment must be largely increased. It is a well proven fact that a vast amount of property both real and personal, escapes taxation. Men who maintain an unquestioned reputation for integrity, whose word and bond are good in all business circles, will deliberately cheat the assessor and will regard it as an evidence of shrewdness and smartness if they succeed. They conceal the possession of notes and certificates of stocks and mortgages, while the property and little home of the toiler is seen and known by all and does not escape the eye of the vigilant assessor. The inequalities of the valuation of property are too glaring not to be noticed, and the evil should be remedied. The law should be equal in all its bearings alike upon the poor and the rich. What is the objection to rating all property real and personal, according to a fair cash value, and requiring the owners to give a list of their property under oath?

The levy would then be made upon all alike and would be at a very low rate. Or you can, if in your wisdom it seems best, provide by law that only one-half of it be subject to taxation. But whatever action you take, I respectfully urge that it shall result in removing the inequalities and the injustice inflicted under our present system of assessment and taxation. In my inaugural address two years ago, I said, "Let all taxable property, real or personal, be appraised at its full, fair, actual value." I again urge this with renewed emphasis.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.

All parties, whether citizens or corporations, must bear their equal proportion of the expenses of the government. Parties holding mortgages, bonds, certificates of stock and so forth, should be taxed. Corporations of every description, whether railroads, express companies, car companies, common carriers of every description, investment companies, loan companies, or corporations of whatever designation, must be governed by and be subject to the same rules and regulations and requirements which are applied to private citizens. This rule should be inexorable in regard to them.

OMAHA POLICE COMMISSION.

A provision was inserted in the Omaha charter at the last session of the legislature which imposed the duty upon the governor of appointing four commissioners of fire and police, two to be selected from each of the two great political parties, Understanding from this clause that the commission and the police department of that city should be non-partisan, I selected four gentlemen, two well-known democrats and two well-known republicans, not on account of their noisy

activity in partisan politics, nor as a reward for any particular service that they had rendered their respective parties, but from their well-known probity and uprightness of character, and whose reputation during their long residence there was such that it would inspire the people with the fullest confidence in their administration. From the moment that they entered upon the duties of their offices they were confronted by a violent opposition from the worst elements of that city and from the city council. Various obstacles were thrown in their way to prevent the execution of their duties. The compensation for their services was denied them and the pay of the police appointed by them was also refused. It was a long and bitter struggle as to whether the law should be enforced or the control of the city turned over to the lawless and the vicious. The constitutionality of the provision requiring the governor to appoint these commissioners was raised before the supreme court and it was sustained by that tribunal, During the continuance of the struggle to which illusion has been made, the commissioners and the mayor perseverd in the execution of the law with a determination and firmness which deserves great commendation.

As a result they have the satisfaction of having given to Omaha by far the best and most efficient police force and police government which the city has ever had, and which possesses the confidence of all the decent elements of society.

NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the secretary of the board of agriculture will not be ready until after January 15, the date fixed by law.

The secretary says: "For 1888 I can say, crops were better than 1887. In fact the whole agricultural output of the state was better than ever before. Our annual fair and exposition better in the same proportion."

The archives, library and museum of the state board of agriculture are now very valuable, having been accumulating for over twenty-five years, and are voluminous. The board has never had a place for keeping this property. It is boxed up and stored, as it were, in garrets and cellars.

The state should provide rooms for it in the capitol building, which is now of sufficient capacity to provide for it.

The annual appropriation should be continued.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The secretary of the state historical society reports that the second volume has been issued by the society, containing much matter relating to the early history of the state. The third volume, it is expected, will be published in the spring of 1889.

There are now in the library of this association 2,021 volumes.

This society has no abiding place. It should find a home in the state capital. The records of the early history of a state are valuable, and will become more so each year, and should be carefully preserved.

NEW COUNTIES.

During the last two years five new counties have been organized, namely: Box Butte, Thomas, Grant, Perkins and Rock counties. Four more will complete their organization on the 15th of this month, namely: Banner, Deuel, Scotts Bluffs and Kimball. The last four are being organized out of Cheyenne county.

NEW STATE BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

The following is a statement of the state buildings erected by virtue of the appropriations made by the last legislature, and the cost of each :

Asylum for incurable insane at Hastings	$63,900.00
Industrial home at Milford	13,700.00
Soldiers' and sailors' home at Grand Island	28,000.00
Institute for deaf and dumb at Omaha, a one-story brick building to be used for kitchen, dining room, storage and play rooms	10,000.00
Industrial school at Kearney, two family buildings and a building for laundry, also a cookery and out-houses	29,975.00
Hospital for insane at Norfolk, two wings to main building, a building for boiler house, engine house and laundry, and a building for kitchen, bakery and chapel, and a frame barn, the cost including the steam heating and machinery	84,292.00
Home for the friendless, a building for a boiler house, laundry and bake shop	5,651.20
Penitentiary, a building for shops, laundry, bath rooms and chapel	39,200.00
Feeble minded institute at Beatrice, a two-story brick building with stone basement	18,218.00
Institute for blind, main building, also building for boiler house, laundry and coal house	30,700.00
Grant memorial hall	19,100.00
Industrial college building (Nebraska hall)	41,000.00

INSURANCE OF STATE PROPERTY.

The aggregate cost of the public buildings owned by the state is nearly $2,500,000. Upon this property it has an insur-

ance to the amount of $1,021,050. The amount appropriated by the last legislature, $25,000, was not sufficient to place insurance upon the two wings just completed of the Norfolk asylum, and upon the asylum for incurables at Hastings, just completed, and to meet renewals of policies expiring between December 1, 1888, and the 1st of April, 1889. The other state buildings are insured in reasonable amounts. The law requires the governor to keep all state buildings properly insured. In order to meet the demands for the next two years an appropriation of $33,004.12 will be necessary and an emergency should be attached.

STATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Recent occurrences have drawn attention to the condition of state banks and banking institutions. I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation which shall provide for frequent examination of these institutions and which shall secure protection to depositors and stockholders.

TRUSTS.

If wisdom and statesmanship can devise legislation which shall suppress and destroy a gigantic evil which has grown up in these later days under the name of trusts, whereby the strong oppress and destroy the weak, I pray you to exercise that wisdom and statesmanship, and blot out the great wrong.

DEEP WATER HARBOR.

The subject of a deep harbor on the Texas coast has recently received much attention in the trans-Mississippi region.

The establishment of such a harbor into which ships of the heaviest draft could come without obstruction would remove the most serious obstacle to commercial traffic over the Gulf of Mexico, and would open a new and competitive route to the sea.

I advise that you forward a memorial to congress, asking it to lend a helping hand to the accomplishment of this important purpose.

PINKERTON MEN.

I recommend the enactment of a law prohibiting the introduction of a body of Pinkerton men, so called, into the state, or any other body of men not residents of the state, for the purpose of police and protection duty.

REPORTS AND STATEMENTS TRANSMITTED.

In compliance with section 22, article 5, of the constitution I herewith transmit the biennial reports of the secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of public accounts, commissioner of public lands and buildings, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, adjutant general, state librarian, principal of the institution for the blind, principal of deaf and dumb institute, superintendent of the reform school, superintendent of the Nebraska asylum, superintendent of the Norfolk asylum, superintendent of institute for feeble minded youth, warden of state penitenitiary, commandant of soldiers' and sailers' home, principal of the state normal school, board of regents of the university of Nebraska. Also transmitted are the annual reports of the board of railway transportation, live stock sanitary commission, state oil inspector, bureau of labor, board of fish commissioners, state historical society, and report on salt wells.

APPENDIX.

Appended to this report will be found a complete statement of all the policies of insurance now in force upon the state buildings.

Also a list of pardons and commutations.

Also statement of railroads in the state, number of miles, and number of miles built in 1888.

Also statement showing assessed valuation per mile and the total assessed valuation of railroads in Nebraska for 1887 and 1888. Also a statement showing the balance of each fund on hand November 30, 1886. The receipts and disbursements to November 30, 1888, and the balance remaining in the state treasury November 30, 1888.

ECONOMY.

Rigid economy must be observed in all disbursements of the public funds, and appropriations should be made only with a due regard to the public interests.

In considering applications for an increase of force in the different departments, and the estimates for appropriations for the ensuing two years, the large increase of business must be taken into account. It must be borne in mind that the population of Nebraska has doubled in six to eight years. What was sufficient four years ago is not sufficient to-day.

The doubling up of population doubles the demand for benevolent, charitable, industrial and reformatory institutions.

These must be established. They belong to our advancing civilization.

Gentlemen, I cherish the hope and faith that your labors during the present session will promote the public interests and advance the public welfare.

JOHN M. THAYER.

APPENDIX.

INSURANCE.

The following is a statement of the insurance policies now in force covering public property and buildings belonging to the state,

DATE.	BUILDINGS.	COMPANY.	AMOUNT.	PREMIUM.	POLICY EXPIRES.
July 27, 1886	E. Wing Capitol Buil'g	Franklin	$5000 00	$100 00	July 27, 1889
July 27, 1886	" "	Westchester	5000 00	100 00	July 27, 1889
July 27, 1886	" "	Underwriters	5000 00	100 00	July 27, 1889
July 27, 1886	" "	Liverpool, L. & G.	8000 00	160 00	July 27, 1889
July 28, 1886	" "	London Assur.Cor	7000 00	140 00	July 28, 1889
July 28, 1886	" "	Neb. and Iowa	5000 00	100 00	July 28, 1889
Aug. 1, 1886	" "	Lancashire	10000 00	200 00	Aug. 1. 1889
Aug. 1, 1886	" "	Washington	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 1, 1889
Aug. 2, 1886	" "	Phenix	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 2, 1889
Mar. 8, 1887	" "	American Central.	5000 00	100 00	March 8, 1890
Mar. 5, 1886	West Wing "	Merchants	5000 00	100 00	March 5, 1889
Mar, 5, 1886	" "	Fire Ins. Ass'n	10000 00	200 00	March 5, 1889
July 28, 1886	" "	Home of New York	10000 00	200 00	July 28, 1889
July 31, 1886	" "	Ætna	5000 00	100 00	July 31, 1889
July 31, 1886	" "	North American	5000 00	100 00	July 31, 1889
Mar. 8, 1887	" "	Fire Ass. of Phila.	5000 00	100 00	March 8. 1890
Mar. 8, 1887	" "	Liverpool, L. & G.	5000 00	100 00	March 8, 1890
Mar. 8, 1887	" "	Phenix	5000 00	100 00	March 8, 1890
Mar. 8, 1887	" "	Com. Union Assur.	5000 00	100 00	March 8, 1890
Mar. 8, 1887	" "	North B. & Merc.	5000 00	100 00	March 8, 1890
Mar. 8, 1887	" "	Springfield	5000 00	100 00	March 8, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	Main Part "	Springfield	10000 00	200 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	Norwich Union	15000 00	300 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	Com. Union	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	Liverpool, L. & G.	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	Fire Ass. of Phila.	10000 00	200 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	N. British & Merc.	10000 00	200 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	American Central	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	Home of New York	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 1, 1887	" "	Ins. Com.of N. Am.	15000 00	300 00	Aug. 1, 1890
Aug. 10, 1887	" "	Phenix	10000 00	200 00	Aug. 10, 1890
Aug. 24, 1887	" "	Germania	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 24, 1890
July 14, 1888	" "	Northern	5000 00	100 00	July 14, 1891
May 23, 1887	Furniture in Capitol	Ætna	2500 00	50 00	May 23, 1890
Mar. 9, 1887	State Library "	Ins. Co. N. Amer.	5000 00	100 00	March 9, 1890
Aug. 9, 1887	" "	N. British & Merc.	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 9, 1890
Nov. 23, 1888	" "	Williamsburgh C.	5000 00	100 00	Nov. 23, 1891
Nov. 23, 1888	" "	Merchants	5000 00	100 00	Nov. 23, 1891
Mar. 19, 1886	Hospital for the Insane	American	5000 00	200 00	March 19, 1889
Mar. 19, 1886	" "	Connecticut	5000 00	200 00	March 19, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Lancashire	5000 00	200 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Boatmens	2500 00	100 00	Dec. 24. 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Williamsburgh C.	2500 00	100 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Germania	2500 00	100 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Sun Fire	5000 00	200 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Mar. 29, 1887	" "	Com. Union	10000 00	400 00	March 29, 1890
Mar. 12, 1887	" "	American Central.	10000 00	400 00	March 12, 1890
Mar. 12, 1887	" "	Hartford	5000 00	200 00	March 12, 1890
Mar. 12, 1887	" "	Home of New York	5000 00	200 00	March 12, 1890
Mar. 15, 1887	" "	Phenix	5000 00	200 00	March 15, 1890
Mar. 15, 1887	" "	Royal	5000 00	200 00	March 15, 1890
Mar, 15, 1887	" "	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	5000 00	200 00	March 15, 1890
Mar. 19, 1887	" "	Liverpool, L. & G.	10000 00	400 00	March 19, 1890
Mar. 26, 1887	" "	Springfield	5000 00	200 00	March 26, 1890
Mar. 26, 1887	" "	Ins. C. of N. Amer.	5000 00	200 00	March 26, 1890
Mar. 26, 1887	" "	N. British & Merc.	5000 00	200 00	March 26, 1890
Mar. 26, 1887	" "	Fire Ass. of Phila	10000 00	400 00	March 26, 1890
April 8, 1887	" "	Phenix	5000 00	200 00	April 8, 1890
April 8, 1887	" "	Phœnix	10000 00	400 00	April 8, 1890
April 9, 1887	" "	British America	5000 00	200 00	April 9, 1890

INSURANCE.—*Continued.*

DATE.	BUILDINGS.	COMPANY.	AMOUNT.	PREMIUM.	POLICY EXPIRES.
April 9, 1887	Hospital for the Insane	North. Assur. Co..	$ 5000 00	$200 00	April 9, 1890
April 9, 1887	" "	Western	5000 00	200 00	April 9, 1890
April 9, 1887	" "	Glens Falls.....	5000 00	200 00	April 9 1890
April 9, 1887	" "	London & Lancas..	5000 00	200 00	April 9, 1890
April 9, 1887	" "	American.....	5000 00	200 00	April 9, 1890
April 9, 1887	" "	Orient.	5000 00	200 00	April 9 1890
April 9, 1887	" "	Germania.....	5000 00	200 00	April 9, 1890
April 18, 1887	" "	Merchants.....	5000 00	200 00	April 18, 1890
April 28, 1887	" "	Underwiters.....	10000 00	400 00	April 28, 1896
May 12, 1887	" "	No. British & Mer	5000 00	200 00	May 12, 1890
May 19, 1887	" "	German-American	5000 00	200 00	May 19, 1090
May 23, 1887	" "	Ætna.....	5000 00	200 00	May 23, 1890
Jan. 19, 1888	" "	Firemans Fund...	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 19, 1891
Jan. 19, 1888	" "	Continental..	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 19, 1891
Dec. 28 1886	Penitentiary	Merchants.....	5000 00	300 00	Dec. 28, 1889
Dec. 31, 1886	"	Connecticut	5000 00	300 00	Dec. 31, 1889
March 23, 1887	"	National.....	5000 00	300 00	March 23, 1890
March 26, 1887	"	N. British & Merc	5000 00	300 00	March 26, 1890
March 26, 1887	"	Hartford.....	5000 00	300 00	March 26, 1890
April 7, 1887	"	Phœnix.....	5000 00	300 00	April 7, 1890
April 10, 1887	"	Springfield.....	5000 00	300 00	April 10, 1890
April 26, 1887	"	Westchester.	5000 00	300 00	April 26, 1890
May 14, 1887	"	Home of New York	10000 00	600 00	May 14, 1890
June 15, 1887	"	Royal.....	5000 00	300 00	June 15, 1890
Dec. 13, 1887	"	Hamburg-Bremen.	2500 00	150 00	Dec. 13, 1890
June 29, 1888	"	N British & Merc.	2500 00	150 00	June 29, 1891
July 14, 1888	"	Pennsylvania.....	2500 00	150 00	July 14, 1891
July 14, 1888	"	Ins. Co of N. Am .	2500 00	150 00	July 14, 1891
July 14, 1888	"	Long Island.....	2500 00	150 00	July 14 1891
July 26, 1888	"	Merchants.	2500 00	150 00	July 26, 1891
Oct. 8, 1888	"	South British.... .	2500 00	150 00	Oct. 8, 1891
Oct. 19, 1888	"	Hamburg-Bremen,	2000 00	120 00	Oct. 19, 1891
Nov. 6, 1888	"	Orient...	1000 00	60 00	Nov. 6, 1891
Feb. 18, 1886	Deaf and Dumb Inst..	Farmers & Mer....	2500 00	62 50	Feb. 18, 1889
Jan. 2, 1886	" " ..	Ætna	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 2, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	" " ..	Underwriters.....	4000 00	100 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	" " ..	Home of New York	3000 00	90 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	" " ..	Franklin.....	3000 00	90 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	" " ..	Lancashire.....	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Jan. 23, 1886	" " ..	Imperial.....	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 23, 1889
March 23, 1888	" " :	Home of New York	4000 00	100 00	March 23, 1891
March 23, 1888	" " ..	German-American	4000 00	100 00	March 23, 1891
Nov. 16, 1888	" " ..	Continental.....	5000 00	125 00	Nov. 16, 1891
March 8 1887	University	Com. Union.....	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	L., L. & Globe.....	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	Hartford.....	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	Westchester.....	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	Home of New York	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	N British & Merc.	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	Queen...	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
March 8, 1887	"	N. British & Merc	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1890
April 9, 1887	"	Ins. Ass. of London	5000 00	125 00	April . 9. 1890
April 9, 1887	"	Home of New York	5000 00	125 00	April 9, 1890
April 9, 1887	"	Ins. Co. of N. Am..	2500 00	62 50	April 9, 1890
April 9, 1887	"	Northern	2500 00	62 50	April 9, 1890
July 16, 1888	"	Continental.....	5000 00	125 00	July 16, 1891
Aug. 5, 1886	Chemical Labratory	Amer Insur. Co...	1500 00	45 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Ins. Co. of N. Am..	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Queen.....	1500 00	45 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Com. Union.....	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Northern	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Orient.....	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Germania.....	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Nat'l of Hartford..	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Feb. 22, 1888	"	Farmers & Mer....	2500 00	75 00	Feb. 22, 1897

INSURANCE—*Continued.*

DATE	BUILDINGS	COMPANY	AMOUNT.	PREMIUM.	POLICY EXPIRES.
Nov. 10, 1888	Industrial College....	Phenix.....	$ 5000 00	$ 125 00	Nov. 10, 1891
Nov. 12, 1888	"	St. P. Fire & Marine	5000 00	125 00	Nov. 12, 1891
Nov. 12, 1888	"	Norwich Union....	5000 00	125 00	Nov. 12. 1891
Nov. 12, 1888	"	German-American	5000 00	187 50	Nov. 12, 1893
Nov. 10, 1888	Grant Memorial Hall..	Ætna.....	5000 00	125 00	Nov. 10. 1891
Nov. 10, 1888	"	N. W. National...	5000 00	187 50	Nov. 10, 1893
Feb. 4, 1888	University Library ...	American Central.	2500 00	62 50	Feb. 4, 1891
Feb. 11, 1888	"	Springfield	3750 00	93 75	Feb. 11. 1891
Feb. 11, 1888	"	L., L. & Globe....	3750 00	93 75	Feb, 11, 1891
Feb. 22, 1888	"	Farmers & Merch.	2500 00	62 50	Feb. 22, 1891
Nov. 10, 1886	Norfolk Insane Asyl'm	N. British & Merc	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 10, 1889
Nov. 10, 1886	"	Boatmans.....	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 10, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Ætna.....	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20. 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	American.....	0500 00	100 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	L., L. & Globe.....	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Orient.....	2500 00	100 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Connecticut.....	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Phenix	10000 00	400 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Queen.....	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Home of New York	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Feb. 1, 1888	"	Springfield	2000 00	80 00	Feb, 1, 1891
Feb. 1, 1888	"	Home of New York	2500 00	100 00	Feb. 1, 1891
Feb. 1, 1888	"	Merchants..... ..	1500 00	60 00	Feb. 1, 1891
Feb. 24, 1888	"	Phœnix...	10000 00	400 00	Feb. 24, 1891
Feb. 25, 1888	"	Springfield.....	2500 00	100 00	Feb. 25, 1891
Feb. 25, 1888	"	Pennsylvania.....	2500 00	100 00	Feb. 25, 1891
Feb. 25, 1888	"	Home of New York	2000 00	40 00	Feb. 25, 1891
Feb. 25, 1888	"	Pennsylvania.....	5000 00	200 00	Feb. 25, 1891
Feb. 25, 1888	"	Hanover.....	2500 00	100 00	Feb. 25, 1891
Feb. 25, 1888	"	Anglo-Nevada.....	2500 00	100 00	Feb. 25, 1891
Feb. 25, 1888	"	Home of New York	7000 00	280 00	Feb. 25, 1891
March 23, 1888	"	Phœnix.....	2000 00	80 00	March 23, 1891
Dec. 6, 1886	Industrial School	L., L. & Globe....	4000 00	180 00	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	L., L. & Globe.....	1000 00	37 50	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	American.....	2000 00	75 00	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	State of Iowa	2500 00	93 75	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	Springfield.....	3000 00	112 50	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	Northern	2500 00	93 75	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 7, 1886	"	Ins. Co. of N. Am..	2000 00	75 00	Dec. 7, 1889
Dec. 7, 1886	"	Phœnix.....	1000 00	37 50	Dec. 7, 1889
Dec. 7, 1886	"	Hartford	2000 00	75 00	Dec. 7, 1889
July 8, 1887	"	Home of New York	3000 00	112 50	July 8, 1890
July 16, 1887	"	L. L. & Globe.....	3000 00	112 50	July 16, 1890
Aug. 1. 1887	"	Home of New York	5000 00	182 50	Aug. 1, 1890
Feb. 7, 1888	"	N. British & Merc.	3500 00	140 00	Feb. 7, 1891
Feb. 7, 1888	"	L. L. & Globe.....	3500 00	131 25	Feb. 7, 1891
Feb. 9, 1888	"	Hartford.....	2500 00	100 00	Feb. 9, 1891
Feb. 9, 1888	"	Home of New York	3000 00	120 00	Feb. 9, 1891
Feb. 9, 1888	"	Underwriters.....	2500 00	100 00	Feb, 9, 1891
March 25, 1888	"	Phœnix.....	2500 00	93 75	March 25, 1891
March 25 1888	"	Ætna.....	2500 00	93 75	March 25, 1891
Oct. 12, 1888	"	Hanover.....	2500 00	95 00	Oct. 12, 1991
Oct. 12, 1888	"	Ins. of Penn.....	2500 00	95 00	Oct. 12, 1891
Oct. 13, 1888	"	American.....	2500 00	95 00	Oct. 13, 1891
Oct. 13, 1888	"	London.	2500 00	95 00	Oct. 13, 1891
Oct. 15, 1888	"	Security.....	1000 00	38 00	Oct. 15, 1891
Oct. 15, 1888	"	National.....	1500 00	57 00	Oct. 15, 1891
Oct. 15, 1888	"	St. Paul	1000 00	38 00	Oct. 15, 1891
Oct. 15, 1888	"	Providence Wash.	1500 00	57 00	Oct. 15, 1891
Nov. 15, 1888	"	Oakland Home....	2000 00	76 00	Nov. 15, 1891
Nov. 15, 1888	"	London.....	2000 00	76 00	Nov. 15. 1891
Nov. 15, 1888	"	Boylston	2600 00	117 00	Nov. 15, 1891
Nov. 15, 1888	"	Traders	2600 00	117 00	Nov. 15, 1891
Dec. 9, 1886	Feeble Minded Instit.	Fire Assn. of Phil..	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Pa. Fire Ins. Co...	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Orient.....	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Washington Bostn	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9. 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Continental.....	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	German	1500 00	45 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Commercial Union	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889

INSURANCE.—*Continued.*

DATE	BUILDINGS	COMPANY.	AMOUNT.	PREMIUM.	POLICY EXPIRES
Dec. 9, 1886	Feeble Minded Instit.	Springfield	$ 2500 00	$ 75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	German-American	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Home of New York	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Home of Omaha	1000 00	30 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Germania	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Phenix	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Phœnix	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	N. W. National	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
June 1, 1887	"	Home of New York	4000 00	120 00	June 1, 1890
Sept. 22, 1887	"	Home of New York	3800 00	114 00	Sept. 22, 1890
Sept. 22, 1887	"	Home of New York	1200 00	66 00	Sept. 22, 1890
Aug. 22, 1888	"	Western	3000 00	75 00	Aug. 22, 1891
Aug. 22, 1888	"	Traders	3000 00	75 00	Aug. 22, 1891
Aug. 22, 1888	"	American	3000 00	75 00	Aug. 22, 1891
Dec. 23, 1885	Normal School	Ætna	5000 00	150 00	Dec. 23, 1888
Dec. 23, 1885	"	City of London	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 23, 1888
Jan. 2, 1886	"	Connecticut	2500 00	75 00	Jan. 2, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	"	N. British & Merc.	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Dec. 31, 1886	"	Connecticut	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 31, 1889
March 15, 1887	"	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	5000 00	150 00	March 15, 1890
Apri 8, 1887	"	Phœnix	5000 00	150 00	April 8, 1890
April 9, 1887	"	Home of New York	5000 00	150 00	April 9, 1890
April 28, 1887	"	Underwriters	5000 00	150 00	April 28, 1890
March 20, 1888	"	Hartford	2500 00	75 00	March 20, 1891
March 20, 1888	"	Westchester	2500 00	75 00	March 20, 1891
March 20, 1888	"	Underwriters	5000 00	150 00	March 20, 1891
June 1, 1888	Soldiers' Home	Phenix	2500 00	62 50	June 1, 1891
June 1, 1888	"	L., L. & Globe	2500 00	62 50	June 1, 1891
June 1, 1888	"	Fireman's Fund	2500 00	62 50	June 1, 1891
June 1, 1888	"	Niagara	2500 00	62 50	June 1, 1891
June 11, 1888	"	German-American	3000 00	75 00	June 11, 1891
June 20, 1888	"	Western	2000 00	50 00	June 20, 1891
July 16, 1888	"	Underwriters	2000 00	50 00	July 16, 1891
Aug. 13, 1888	"	American Central	1500 00	37 50	Aug. 13, 1891
May 21, 1888	"	Home of New York	1100 00	16 50	May 21, 1893
June 1, 1888	"	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	2500 00	75 00	June 1, 1893
June 1, 1888	"	British Mercantile	2500 00	75 00	June 1, 1893
June 1, 1888	"	Home of New York	2500 00	75 00	June 1, 1893
April 4, 1888	Asylum for the Blind	Phenix	8000 00	200 00	April 4, 1891
April 23, 1888	"	Home of New York	10000 00	250 00	April 28, 1891
April 30, 1888	"	German-American	2500 00	62 50	April 30, 1891
April 30, 1888	"	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	5000 00	125 00	April 30, 1891
May 1, 1888	"	German	2500 00	62 50	May 1, 1891
May 25, 1888	"	Fireman s Fund	2500 00	62 50	May 25, 1891
May 25, 1888	"	Com. Union	2500 00	62 50	May 25, 1891
May 11, 1888	Fishery Buildings	Continental	3000 00	45 00	May 11, 1891
March 17, 1885	Agri'l Farm Buildings	Fire Assn. of Phila	2500 00	37 50	March 17, 1891
May 5, 1885	"	Niagara	2750 00	61 82	May 5, 1890
Dec. 24, 1886	"	N. W. National	1000 00	15 00	Dec. 24, 1891
March 16, 1886	Home for Friendless	Fireman's Fund	5000 00	100 00	Mar. 16, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	"	Com. Union	2500 00	50 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Nov. 3, 1888	Industrial Home	Neb. & Iowa	2000 00	30 00	Nov. 3, 1889
Nov. 3, 1888	"	Anglo-Nevada	2000 00	30 00	Nov. 3, 1889
Nov. 9, 1888	"	Home of New York	1000 00	15 00	Nov. 9, 1889
Nov. 10, 1888	"	Farmers & Merc.	2000 00	30 00	Nov. 10, 1889

CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PENITENTIARY BY PARDONS, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1886, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

Nellie Dunkart, pardoned January 25th, 1887. Custer county, bigamy, one year. About to be confined.

Alex. Rudebeck, pardoned May 1st, 1887, Cass county, grand larceny, one year, six months. Mitigating circumstances.

S. D. Long, pardoned August 6th, 1887, Custer county, manslaughter, four years, six months. In a dying condition.

T. C. Foster, pardoned August 6th, 1887, Otoe county, murder, life. On certificate of prison physician that he could live but a few days.

Steve Binfield, pardoned October 5th, 1887, manslaughter, Hall county, ten years. Sentence excessive.

J. M. Lewis, pardoned October 24th, 1887, Cheyenne county, shooting, twenty years. On certificate of prison physician that he could live but a few days.

H. A. Slenker, pardoned December 30th, 1887, Lancaster county, murder, fourteen years, twenty-one months to serve. I regarded justice as satisfied.

CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PENITENTIARY ON COMMUTATIONS, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1886, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

O. P. Jones, commuted April 27th, 1887, Lincoln county, horse stealing, twelve years to seven years, five months, twenty-five days. Sentence excessive.

C. J. Herold, commuted May 16th, 1887, Lancaster county, fraud, two years to one year, three months, two days. A belief that he was sufficiently punished.

B. Fitzsimmons, commuted July 1st, 1887, Lancaster county, manslaughter, five years to two years, ten months.

On statement of the judge information subsequently obtained would have induced him to have shortened his sentence materially.

William Tridle, commuted August 10th, 1887, Furnas county, attempted rape, five years to one year, eight months. Very serious doubt that any rape was attempted.

John Dusten, commuted August 17th, 1887, Webster county, horse stealing, ten years to six years, six months. Sentence excessive.

John Shanahan, commuted September, 1st 1887, Platte county, shoot to kill, one year to four months, eight days. Innocent of intent to shoot to kill.

D. W. Dodson, commuted October 26th, 1887, Douglas county, embezzlement, four years to three years, seven months, thirteen days. The end of justice attained.

H. M. Hill, commuted December 31st, 1887, Cheyenne county, forgery, four years to three years, eleven months, eight days. The end of justice attained.

George Ginger, commuted February 2d, 1888, Cheyenne county, manslaughter, ten years to two years, seven months, four days. Strong mitigating circumstances.

Wm. Twisilton, commuted March 1st, 1888, Lincoln county, horse stealing, twelve years to seven years, eleven months. Sentence excessive.

J. W. Cole, commuted April 1st, 1888, Franklin county, robbery, fifteen years to eleven years, three months, twenty-two days. Sentence excessive.

Henry Mayer, commuted April 1st, 1888, Franklin county, robbery, fifteen years to eleven years, three months, twenty-two days. Sentence excessive.

C. P. Comstock, commuted May 24th, 1888, York county, life. Proven innocent.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

To Whom and for What Purpose Appropriated.	Appropriations to March 31, 1889.			Warrants Drawn	Amount Unexpended
	To March 31, 1888.	To March 31, 1889.	Total		
Salary Governor	$2,500.00	$2,500.00	$5,000.00	$4,375 00	$625.00
" Private Secretary	1,700.00	1,700.00	3,400.00	2,975.00	425.00
Postage			400.00	236.75	163.25
Books, Blanks and Printing			600.00	600.00	
Stationery			400.00	396.61	3.39
Telegraph, Telephone and Express			400.00	252.51	147.49
Furniture and Repairs			200.00	138.15	61.85
Contingent Fund			4,000.00	2,987.87	1,012.11

R. R. TRACK IN NEBRASKA.—MILES.

	Owned	Leased	Total	Double Track	Sidings	Completed as a Single Track Main Line only	Steel Rails	Iron Rails
S. C. & P. R. R. Co.	26.95		26.95		5.50	26.95	26 95	
F.E.& M. V. R.R.Co.	926.57		926.57		72.25	926.57	814.16	112 41
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.	244.52		244.52		43.65	244.52	154.91	89.61
C. K. & N. Ry. Co.	141.50		141.50		20 40	141 50	141.50	
K. C. & O. R. R. Co.*	193.69		193.69		12.50	193.69	193.69	
St. Jo. & G. I. R. R.	113.70		113.70		7.00	113.70	113 70	
Union Pacific Ry	465 96		465 96	5.94	137.43	471.90	471.90	
O & R. V. R. R. Co.	401.92		401 92		36.27	401.92	401 92	
B. & M. R. R. in Neb	739 09	1,376.55	2,115 64	4.66	296.30	2,120 30	1,582 68	537.62
No. Pacific Ry	193.00		193.00		40.55	193.00	193.00	
Pacific Ry. Co	71.21		71.21		2.35	71.21	71.21	
Total	3,518.11	1,376.55	4,894.66	10.60	664.20	4,905.26	4,165.62	739.64

*No report made. Figures taken from report to Board of Equalization. Gauge 4 ft. 8½ inches.

TABLE SHOWING MILEAGE OF RAILROADS IN NEBRASKA, JUNE 30, 1886, AND JUNE 30, 1888.

Railroads.	*1886.*	*1888.*	*Increase.*
Sioux City & Pacific	26.95	26.95	.....
Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley	465.40	926.57	461.17
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	222.89	244.52	21.63
Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska	.....	141.50	141.50
Kansas City & Omaha	.....	193.69	193.69
St. Joseph & Grand Island	113.70	113.70	.....
Union Pacific	470.81	471.90	1.09
Omaha & Republican Valley	379.06	401.92	32.86
Burlington & Missouri River	271.85	2,120.30	348.45
Missouri Pacific	101.00	193.00	92.00
Pacific Railway	.....	71.21	71.21
Totals	3,051.66	4,905.26	1,853.60

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